#### ENGLISH SPORT.

LORD ROSEBERY'S HUMOROUS REFLEC-TIONS ON THE TURF-ENGLISH LOVE OF BOXING-HERO OF ADVENTURE.

London, December 8. Lord Rosebery enjoys his case in retirement after the storm and stress of politics, and discourses playfully on subjects which have ceased to be serious. Last night he found himself in congenial company among turfmen at York. and, as the winner of two Derbies, spoke complacently and with grim pleasantry of the vicisstudes of sporting luck. Mr. Lucy has quoted him as saying immediately after his resignation: "There are two supreme pleasures in life. One is ideal and the other real. The ideal is when a man receives the seals of office from the hands of his sovereign. The real pleasure comes when he hands them back." One is justified by his reflections on the turf in following out the analogy, and in concluding that his ideal pleasure was found in leading in his two winners, and that his real satisfaction has come when the blue ribbon has been won and he is free to watch at home the growth and exercise of his foals and to warn outsiders against racecourse recreation

No public man in England can be more delightfully humorous than the last Prime Minfster, and naturally he has keenly enjoyed the liberty of discoursing frankly on what was an embarrassing subject when he was in office and exposed to harassing criticism from strait-laced Liberals. Nor can these critics find any fault with the moral which he points from his own career on the turf, for it is summed up in Mr. Pench's famous advice to those about to marry-"Don't." The reasons too, which he playfully gives are practical; the apprenticeship is exceedingly expensive; the pursuit is too engrossing for any one who has enything else to do disappointments, are estimated at one per cent. These conclusions he supports from his own experience. When he was at last a Derby winner after a struggle of twenty-five years, he was attacked with the greatest violence for owning raceborses at all; and after suffering politically from being too much of a sportsman, as a party leader in a general election he was assailed by leagues and associations for not being enough of a sportsman. When he was released from official cares and left free to devote himself to the turf the curse fell upon him, for when he fancled that he possessed the horse of the century it sickened, and except in two fortunate instances his stable ran second in every great race for which it was entered.

Lord Rosebery always has an apposite quotation from the books which he reads in his library. In considering the friendships of the turf as one of the compensations of this harrowing sport, he quotes Lady Ashburton as saying: "It may be that each man knows something that would hang the other; but the effect is delightful and most peculiar." Whereupon Lord Rosebery dissents, since he is quite sure that if anybody on the turf had known anything that would have hanged him about three years ago he would not now be in life. Equally emphatic is he in declaring that it is not with the idea of gain that anybody pursues the turf, and he calls upon his trainer to support him. So far as he is concerned, the recreation of the turf does not lie in the racetrack, but in the private inclosure where horses can be watched while they are coming on; and there is a secret ambition that lures the turfman on-an anxious desire to become known as the owner of the horse of the century. Lord Rosebery is not, however, like other patrons of the turf. He has carried off the best prizes and paid heavily for his experience politically and otherwise, and may be pardoned for a contemplative cynicism which comes from satisty.

### A FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

The tragic close of a boxing bout at the National Sporting Club directs public legalized prizefighting as it is known in England. The details of the death of the lightweight boxer Croot from a blow received in the twentieth round of a glove fight from a Chicago pugilist, Barry, have been anticipated by cable; and it is unnecessary to refer here to the arrest of the assailant, the referee, the club manager and others on a charge of manslaughter. What may not be hopelessly belated is consideration of the main cause which has led to the continuance in England of the brutal sport of prizefighting under a thin and transparent disguise. This is a genuine love of this sport which seems to be inherent among men of English blood. Although contests of the old-time degraded character are no longer possible, a flimsy compromise has been tolerated

and sanctioned by public opinion. Not long ago I visited a gymnasium church in the East End, where the chief attraction was a boxing ring. The chapel was upstairs and litualistic services were held there on Sundays and high festivals; but the lower floors were fitted up as a clubroom for men, and supplied with all the appliances for a gymnasium. The boxing ring is occupied every night with young men who put on gloves and spar with one another; and the good Ritualistic priest, Father Jay, stands by and watches the boys while they are engaging in their favorite amusement. The walls of the clubrooms are adorned with photographs of the best boxers who have won prizes in competitions. I have not forgotten the fine glow of enthusiasm on the vicar's face when he showed me these pictures of his best boys in gloves, nor the homely argument with which he justified patronage of the ring under a church roof. "All men of the English lower classes," he said, "are fond of boxing. The taste for it is in the English blood. This ring draws men and boys into the club out of the saloons when any other inductment would fail

The popularity of sporting clubs in the West End, where there are frequent "knock-outs" for a purse, proves that the taste for boxing is not confined to the lower classes. These contests are attended by thousands of well-dressed spectators and are described in the daily press as well as in sporting papers. These exhibitions are licensed by the public authorities and draw together a great throng of amateurs, who practise boxing in privacy and like to witness the giadiatorial contests of professional performers. They attract also motley assemblages of the classes and the masses, who find more recreation and pleasurable excitement in watching the rounds of what is really nothing less than a prizefight than in attending the best play at a theatre, or the most fetching variety entertainment at a concert-hall. "The Daily Chronicle" sums up the matter in a single line

when it says, "The boxing club is our bull fight." The fatal Croot-Barry contest does not appear to have been fought under any unusual conditions nor in an illegal way. The boxers wore four-ounce gloves and the English lightweight was killed by a blow under the chinone of the favorite points of attack in scientific sparring. The exhibition was not essentially different, except in the fatal result, from boxing bouts which are constantly witnessed in the same club and in similar rings. There seems to have been no bad temper between the contestants, who were fighting for a purse, and there was no unusual excitement among the spectators. All the details will be investigated before the charges for manslaughter are acted upon or dismissed; but it does not seem premature to conclude that there will be a successful defence on the ground of unforeseen accident. Whatever may be the result of the legal in- ing

quiry, the system of conducting prizefights under the guise of boxing matches with gloves has received a fatal blow. It cannot be tolerated as a safe and orderly compromise, nor be fully licensed by the public authorities, after a fierce gladiatorial contest has been fought to

#### A MAN OF ACTION.

Englishmen may have an inherent love of boxing and be slow to recognize the essentially brutalizing character of prize-fighting, whether with or without gloves; but they also have an inborn feeling of respect for a real hero of action, whatever may be his nationality. Dr. Nansen was the lion of London early in the year because he had displayed splendid fortitude and resources of character, and because he had been swayed by an honorable ambition to do difficult and dangerous work. Lieutenant Peary has been recognized at once as a man of the same stamp, who is not inspired by sheer carry his country's flag further northward than Dr. Nansen's outermost station, and to enlarge the world's stock of knowledge. His reception by the Royal Geographical Society this week has been a great personal triumph, and he and his wife are overwhelmed with social attentions.

One incident of this reception greatly impressed me as I sat in the audience-room of the London University. It was toward the close of the lecture when he was explaining what Admiral Markham afterward described as the most beautiful series of photographs thrown in colors upon a screen which had ever been seen in London. "I shall show you next," said Lieutenant Peary, "the signal which I left behind me in retreating from my farthest North." At once two fluttering American flags were flashed upon the screen, and the audience, which had not before been lacking in cordiality and enthuslasm, broke out into a deafening uproar of applause, which was long continued. I thought of that significant scene, with a brilliant social assemblage of Englishmen and Englishwomen beering the American flag, when I read the

: morning the crabbed and surly comments of the London press upon President McKinley's Message. It proved what every one in close touch with Englishmen knows well enough namely, that the London press in its censorious strictures upon American affairs does not represent the English people, who are sincere and hearty in showing their goodwill for the United

Lieutenant Peary made an excellent impression upon the scientific men who listened to Veterans of arctic service like Sir Clemhim. Markham and Sir Leopold McClintock united with younger explorers like Mr. F. G. Jackson in offering him their best wishes for a successful journey to the pole. His scheme of operating through a colony of Esquimaus in the northernmost reach of Greenland is ac knowledged by experts here to be more practical and trustworthy than Dr. Nansen's recent plan, successful though the Norwegian was in reaching the highest latitude yet known to man Lieutenant Peary, like Dr. Nansen, is recognized here as the type of man to whom maritime England ower her greatness, and he is honored and admired wherever he is seen as a true hero of action and modern science. His life is the antithesis to the round of pleasure which makes up the sum of existence in social London; but it interests even the most cynical carpet knight to see and talk with a man so fresh and distinctive. I. N. F.

#### TRAINING WOMEN TO WORK.

The workrooms for unskilled women at No. 47 Prospect Place, under the nuspices of the Charity Organization Society, are still in active operation. The work there provided has oftentimes served in stead of "emergent relief," and entire families have been fed with the supplies given the mothers in payment for their unskilled labor. A new departure for the training of women has been opened at the The average able-bodied, willing woman can there be taught, for E, in twelve regular lessons, to wash, starch and iron well-even to a shirt. After acquiring this knowledge th ability. Women who have received the certificate of merit will be employed in the custom laundry department, at market wages, so far as the supply

The co-operation of churches, relief societies and The co-operation of churches, relief societies and individuals is solicited in order that women who are now constrained to ask aims may become honest bread-winners. Any person who wishes to qualify a needy woman to earn her own support can buy the necessary tickets at the Charity Organization Society, No. 105 East Twenty-second-st. The committee in charge consists of Miss Kate Bond chairman; Mrs. William Stone, secretary; Mrs. William Harman Brown, Mrs. S. Bradhurst Clark, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. A. L. Hopkins, Miss Lucy Kean, Mrs. L. L. Kellogg, Miss Gertrude Sackett, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. F. S. Sellew, Miss L. L. Williams and Mrs. Mary Morris Ostrander, treasurer, the Buckingham, Fifth-ave, and Fiftieth-st.

NIGHTLY SERVICES AT THE TEMPLE. A series of Advent services is being held Sunday afternoons in December at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh ave. and Fourteenth-st. To-day the preacher will be the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman, who will preach on "The Boyhood of Jesus," and will describe the picture of "The Home of Nazareth. A full choral service will be given by the vested choir of over one hundred voices. Dr. Cadman will also preach in the morning at 11 c'clock and in the evening at \$ o'clock. A service is held at the church every night of the week, and Christmas week will be no exception to the rule. A council on "Use and Abuse of Christmas," in which every one is asked to take part, will be held to-morrow; on Tuesday a ecture on "Blunders and Blunderers," by the Rev F. H. Smith; Wednesday, an Advent prayer ser-F. H. Smith; Wednesday, an Advent prayer service; Thursday, an Advent lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views; Friday, Dr. Cadman will answer questions, and will also describe the different methods of keeping Christmas in vogue among the various nationalities; Saturday, Christmas Day, the Christmas sermon at 11 o'clock, by Dr. Cadman. The choir will take part in the service, and in the evening at \$ o'clock there will be the Christmas concert. This programme should make Christmas week at the Metropolitan Temple a week of great interest.

### NOTES FROM BARNARD COLLEGE

The Barnard Club gave a reception on Tuesday to Miss Emily James Smith, Dean of Barnard Col lege, and to the undergraduates, at the club rooms in the Carnegie Music Hall Building.

Chapel services were conducted last week by the Rev. John Balcom Shaw. The Rev. Mr. Littlefield will conduct the services after the holidays. The trustees have arranged for a number of clergymen to serve as temporary chaplains for a week each, pending the selection of a permanent college chap-

The Christian Association held its monthly meeting on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Lengacre addressed the meeting on "The Necessity of Bible Study and Methods for Pursuing It." The Missionary Committee has arranged with Robert Speer, of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, to be

present and address the March meeting.

The second of the teas given by the Undergrad-The second of the teas given by the Undergrad-uate Association was held on Friday afternoon, un-der the direction of the senior class. The rooms were decorated in the class color, scarlet, with holly. The following members of the class com-posed the Reception Committee: Miss Anna Emity Helen Meyer, Miss Stella George Stern, Miss Anne Richardson Hall, Miss Ella Roselle Lathrop, Miss Alice Perkins, Miss Eleanor Frances Osborne, Miss Agnes Crawford Leaveraft and Miss Louise Fuller De Hart.

### THE POLICE INSPECTION.

The inspection of the Police Department was closed yesterday afternoon with the second detach-ment of twenty-three hundred men in the 7th Regiment of twenty-three hundred men in the 7th Regi-ment Armory, at Sixty-seventh-st, and Park-ave. Only Commissioners Smith and Andrews, the mili-tary members of the Board, were present. Chief McCulisgh, in full uniform, attended the Commis-sioners. The Commissioners expressed themselves as well ratisfied with the showing of the men yes-terday and with the entire inspection.

NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE CASE. District-Attorney Olcott said yestarday morning that he would make no statement about the mysterious case, which he has been investigating lately. In justice to the friends and relatives of Bernard Rogers, of No. 17 East Fifteenth-st., who died on Sunday, Mr. Olecut said that his death had nothing to do with the case he is investigating.

#### OPPOSING ANNEXATION.

THE DELEGATION OF HAWAIIANS IN WASHINGTON.

THEY ARE WORKING HARD IN AN APPARENTLY HOPELESS CAUSE-EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI STILL CONFIDENT OF RESTORATION

Washington, Dec. 18.-The supporters of the former Queen of Hawaii, Liliuokalani, have not given up hope of restoring her to the throne. The first step in this direction is, of course, to prevent annexation, and to that end a number of her most loyal followers are here in Washington, and form a lobby, of which her quondam Majesty is the central figure, to work against its consummation. This Commission is made up of four men-James K. Kaulia and David Kalauokalani, full-blooded Hawaiians; William Auld, a Scotch merchant, and John Richardson, who is of mixed blood. They are

MISS PAULINE HALL EXAMINED.

LITTLE INFORMATION OF USE TO THE CREDITORS OF HER HUSBAND, GEORGE B. M'LELLAN, OBTAINED FROM HER.

Mrs. George B. McLeilan, known on the stage as Miss Pauline Hall, was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday by Wales F. Severance, of the law firm of Oppenhelm & Severance, as to the judgment for \$1,908 52 obtained against George B. McLellan, her husband, for printing done for production at the Casino. Mrs. McLellan testified that she only knew of her husband's interests at

that she only knew of her husband's inferests at
the Casino from the newspapers.
"We never talked over the matter before he
me interested in the house," she said, "and not
until negotiations were closed was I aware that he
was mixed up with the place. He did not take
any stock in my name, so far as I know, and I
don't know that he is one of the managing directors of the company. He never told me so,
Mrs. McLellan said that her husband never told
her anything about his income from the Casino,
and never gave her any money or stock received
from the place.
"How much money have you received from your
husband lately?" she was asked.
"Oh, none to speak of, since November, 1896.

husband lately?" she was asked.
"Oh, none to speak of, since November, 1896.



WILLIAM AULD.



JAMES K. KAULIA

D. KALAUOKALANI



JOHN RICHARDSON.

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI'S DELEGATES TO THIS COUNTRY TO OPPOSE THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

patriotic organizations, the Kalai Alna and

These societies claim to represent thirty-three thousand natives, but the memorial which the signed by only twenty-one thousand Hawaiians. The men who have refused to sign, according to Mr. Kaulia, have done so purely from selfish motives, asserting that if it was known they were connected with this movement it would jeopardize their positions or hurt their business; but, he says, they are irrevocably opposed to annexation, and if it comes to a vote they will forget every other consideration and remember only that their country is being taken from them.

It is not to be denied that the Hawaiians who have come here to make a last effort against the absorption of their island home by the They have set about their work with some system and much enthusiasm, and, while their cause seems hopeless, the opposition to the treaty by some members of the Senate encour-

In a recent interview published in San Francisco Call," when asked what the natives would do in case of annexation, Mr. Richardson said: "There will be trouble. If the people of the United States take Hawaii, the natives will have to be kept down by force. as they are now. We hope to convince your Government that the Government of the islands was everthrown by means of American war-Hawaiian Government, and that the Hawaiians will never be reconciled to the loss of nationality. The members of the Administration are doing everything in their power to bring about annexation. If they learn that they are not like ly to succeed in this they will try another plan They will do as they did before-declare that their lives and property are in danger, and ask that the American flag be raised. And we know, we Hawalians, that if the American flag goes up again it will never come down."

"But what will you do about it?" he was

"We will fight," he answered; "we will turn upon the Administration and we will fight before we let the flag go up again. The Hawaiians are a very peaceable people-very easygoing and good-natured. They do not become angry easily. It takes a great deal to rouse them. But they are roused now. They recognize that if resistance is to be made it must be made now. They can fight-they will fight rather than allow their land, their own country, to be taken from them."

Liliuokalani makes her home at one of the downtown hotels, and here the Hawaiian Commissioners have established their headquarters The ex-Queen, therefore, is again the centre of a little court, and never since she came to the United States has she been so hopeful of ultimately being restored to the throne as now. She is not at all disturbed by the letter received here some time ago by one of the friends of the pseudo-revolutionary leader, Wilcox, saying that the Royalist party entertained two views of restoration; one, that the British influence was at work for the elevation of the Princess Kajulani to the throne; the other, that certain Americans were negotiating with a view of making the Princess Elizabeth Queen, and that in either case the Ministers of the Dole Government would form the Cabinet. Liliuokalani considers that the Wilcox proposition is from every point of view an absurd one.

es he pay the bills at the Hotel Majestic?" to, he doesn't."

Vho does?"

really can't say. Somebody pays them for

Do you own stock in the Casino company?" was es," was the snappy answer.

Vhere did you get it? Did not your husband
it to you?"

to you?" sir I got it from George W. Lederer, my-My husband did not even advise me as to ne desi Mrs. McLellan sald she had never received any noney from her Casino stock, and didn't know khether or not her husband had. The examination was adjourned.

ARRESTED ON HIS WIFE'S COMPLAINT.

THE MUSICAL DIRECTOR AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE SUED FOR A SEPARATION.

Charles Kraushaar, the musical director at th Hoffman House, was arrested yesterday by a Deputy-Sheriff on an order signed by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, and locked up in Ludlow Street Juli, in default of \$2.00 ball. The for a separation by his wife, Paula, who alleges that the has been ill-treated by her husband for ome time and finally abandoned by him last September Mrs Kraushaar, in her application for her husband's arrest, alleged that he intended to leave this State so as to escape from the jurisdic-tion of the court. She said, also, that he earned a large salary as musical director at the Hoffman

William Kraushaar, the defendant's brother, in an affidavit supports Mrs. Kraushaar's statement, and says that his brother is very intimate with a young woman who assists him in writing music, and whom he has seen sitting on his brother's lap.

## THE RICHMOND COUNTY CANVASS.

The Police Board held a special meeting yesterday, called by the chief clerk, who had received a communication from the Corporation Counsel relative to the query made on Friday by the Board as to its action in canvassing the statement of votes County for president of the Borough of Richmond and other officers. At Friday's meeting Cromwell, the Republican candidate for president of the Borough of Richmond, announced that he would ask for an injunction restraining the Board from making a canvass of the votes. The Board adjourned until to-morrow and asked Corporation Counsel Scott what to do. Mr. Scott advised the Board to take immediate action on the matter, and, inasmuch as no writ had been served, not to take the word of no writ had been served, not to take the word of any one as to any intention of suing out a writ. President Moss stated that liasmuch as no no-tice had been given to the parties that a canvass was to be held yesterday, he thought it would be fair to wait until to-morrow. Commissioner Smith thought that the Board should go right to work and make the canvass. After some discussion, the canvass was postponed till to-morrow.

### ZANOLI'S CASE PUT OVER.

Charles Zanoli, the "weeping barber," whom the ning, was for the fourth time arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday. He se med greatly depressed and appeared to take no interest in the depressed and appeared to take no interest in the court proceedings. Stephen J. O'Hare, the prisoner's counsel, said he was perfectly willing to let the case go over to December 28. He said that on that day he would waive examination on the specific charge of larceny preferred by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The case was put over to the date named.

TO BECOME ETHAN SAMUEL ALLEN. Samuel Mallory Allen, through counsel, obtained from Justice Pryor yesterday in the Supreme Court an order permitting him to change his name to Ethan Samuel Allen. The petitioner says he was born on July 12, 1883, and is a son of Ethan Allen and Harriet Ida Allen, and lives at No. 580 St. Nicholas-ave. He wishes, he says, to adopt the name of his great-great-grandfather. Than Allen, the celebrated warrior of Ticonderoga, which is also borne by his father. The petitioner further says that his pecuniary interests will be largely benefited by the change of name.

B. Altman & Co. announce for this week an unusual op-portunity for HOLIDAY PRESENTATIONS in ORIEN-TAL RUGS of SENNAH, KIRMAN, GHIORDES, IRAN, also PERSIAN SILK RUGS, all of desirable small sizes; and numerous examples of rich and rare Antique Persian Rugs and Carpets, suitable for Hangings, Table or Flano Covers, Floors of Halls, Libraries, Dining Rooms or Salons, from the noted SADIK COLLECTION, affording visitors to this department a rare opportunity for selection.

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SPEEDY SALE.

SOME CHARTER PROBLEMS.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE PROVISIONS.

TAMMANY NOW SCHEMING TO GET AT LEAST SEVEN SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OUT, BUT NOT LIKELY TO SUCCEED-STATUS OF

"I have recently read the chapter on education through twice, and I didn't find anything of that there," said a lawyer when his attention was called to a certain provision of the new charter havtant bearing on the work of the educational department in the greater city, but he was convinced when his friend called attention to Chap-ter I. Section II, entitled, "Expense of Public Schools for the Year 1898."

The experience of this lawyer may be regarded as typical of the frame of mind in which hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the members of the legal pro-fession find themselves in relation to the formidable act known as Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897. Even if they have read the bulky document from beginning to end and studied it with care, they are frank to confess that its meaning is doubtful on many points, and would not be surprised if at any time their attention was turned to some provision whose existence they had not suspected. The task of interpreting the new charter will be a difficult and onerous one, both for legal advisers and for judges

As far as Tammany Hall is concerned, there are two things in the charter which have been receiving particular attention from the legal minds in the organization ever since the election, if not before As has been pointed out in The Tribune on previous occasions, what specially interests many of the followers of Richard Croker is the bearing of the charter on the Civil Service system and on the question of whether or not Mayor Van Wyck has the power to remove members of the Board of Education and put good men and true of the Tammany persuasion

WOULD LIKE TO WIPE THEM ALL OUT. As respects the Board of Education as a whole, the conclusion appears to have been reached that Mayor Van Wyck will not undertake to wipe it out of existence, even if it be held that he has the power to do so, as to which there is grave doubt among the lawyers. Some of the Tammany hot-heads are earnest in advocating the entire remakheads are earlies. In seed hardly be said that they are men who feel exceedingly sore, either because they themselves were removed from membership in it by Mayor Strong or not reappointed by himmen, too, who have no sympathy with the reform ideas that are now controlling in the educational department. It is believed, however, that Mayor Van Wyck will be guided in this matter by the host legal talent that he can command, and that he will take no action likely to be reversed if the question comes before the courts.

The point on which the Tammany schemers are now fixing their attention is the provision of the charter that "the Board of Education of the charter that "the Board of Education of the charter, shall be the School Board in and for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. A lawyer who is in a position to know something of what is going on "on the inside" had this to say on the subject yesterday." ing of the Board; it need hardly be said that they

boroughs of Mannatan and something of what is going on "on the inside" had this to say on the subject yesterday:

"As far as the Mayor's power of removal is concerned, if the section on that subject was not limited by other provisions of the charter there would the no question whatever as to what the incoming Mayor would do with the Board of Education. But there is that other provision, that members of the Board as constituted prior to the passage of the charter shall serve out their terms as members of the School Board. Now, the Board as constituted prior to the passage of the act is not the Board that will be in existence on January 1, for seven of the members have been appointed by Mayor Strong since then. It is true that several of them are reappointments, but the old members reappointed will be on the same basis as new members appointed will be on the same basis as new members appointed will be on the same basis as new members appointed will be a charter was enacted. "If Tammany Hall can secure seven members of the Board, it will practically be in control; if it does not have an actual majority, it will be so near it that the present majority will be unable to take any radical action. And this is the thing on which the best legal minds in Tammany Hall are now concentrating their attention. If they can't get the whole Board, they want to get at least third of it, which, in conjunction with certain members now composing the minority, may put them in the majority or close to it.

AN IMPORTANT SECTION. AN IMPORTANT SECTION.

"But there is one provision of the charter which the mer wao have expressed opinions on this sub ject have not, so far as I am aware, made any mention of, but which is of the utmost importance. It is Section 1.613, relating to the prevention of an interregnum. The essential part of it is this: 'It interregnum. The essential part of it is this: 'It is hereby enacted that until this act and its several provisions shall take effect all existing acts shall remain in force, and all officers in office when this act takes effect shall remain in office until their successors are respectively elected and appointed and shall have qualified under the provisions of this act.

"By another section it is provided that the charter is to take effect on January 1, 1898, and the section I have just quoted says that 'all officers in office when the charter takes effect are to remain in office until their successors are elected and ap-

pointed. The members of the Board of Education appointed by Mayor Strong in November, and since, go into office the moment the year 1838 begins, and I do not see how there is any getting away from the fact that they are in office when the charter takes effect. There will be no intergenium, for the charter specially provides against one, and I do not believe there is any room for the contention that wearnies will exist, to be filled by the new Mayor. I do not think the lawyers whose advice he is securing will hold that he has any power over the Board of Education, in view of the important provision to which I have called your attention."

No special significance is to be attributed to the action of the Board at its meeting last week in adopting the report of a committee on the status of the body during January. Care was taken not to express any opinion on the question of the Mayor's power of removing the members, and the ianguage of the charter was adopted in setting forth the status of the Board, which will at the first meeting in January proceed with the election of a president and other officers, regardless of the of a president and other officers, regardless of the fact that as a School Board it will have to elect officers again on the second Wednesday of Feb-ruary. Assuming that the personnel of the Board is left undisturbed, there is little doubt that Presi-dent Hubbell will be re-elected, and it is altogether probable that he will be made the first president of the School Board also. It is conceded by all that he has made an excellent presiding officer.

THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

The Civil Service question is admitted by students of the charter to be of more vital importance than that relating to the Board of Education, and measures will probably be taken to bring it before the courts for determination soon after the beginning of the new regime. Everett P. Wheeler is chairman of the Civil Service Board in this city. When asked as to the bearing of the charter on the Black Anti-Starch act, he said that in his opinion the charter would be the controlling enactment, so far as Greater New-York was concerned, since the charter itself provided that it should become operative on January 1, 1898; it would therefore super-sede the Black act, which was enacted in May

active on January I, 1888, it would therefore supersede the Black act, which was enacted in May iast.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon was the member of the Charter Commission who drew Section 1.811, which provided shat the charter, except as otherwise provided, shall be deemed to have been enacted on January I. 1898, and shall take effect on that date. He was asked last week for his view of the effect, of that provision on the Black law. While decilining to express a definite opinion, he called attention to the language of Section 1.618, which says that "this act or any section or provision thereof shall not be deemed to be repealed or amended by any act of the Legislature, unless it be so expressly stated, or the legislature unless it be so expressly stated, or the legislature in to that effect is unmistakable."

"Now," said Judge Dillon, "it will be for the courts to say whether the Legislature in passing the Black Civil Service law, which, as I understand, does not expressly repeal the provisions of the charter, had an unmistakable intention to repeal them. That is all there is in the matter, so far as I can see."

A GLOOMY VIEW OF JEWISH PAPTH.

RABBI SILVERMAN THINKS IT IS DECLINING AND IS ACCOMPANIED BY PHYS-ICAL DEGENERACY.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman in his sermon at Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning took a gloomy view of the religious status of modern Jews, and declared that the abandonment by Jews of the faith of their fathers was accompanied by physical degeneracy and a marked decrease in the length of the average life of the race. The subject of his theme was "Has the Decalogue Been Abandoned?"
"The Israelite of to-day," said Rabbi Silverman,

"has not in his heart the true conception of God. Truth, love, mercy and justice, which are other names for God, are no longer uppermost in our minds. We have lost the heroes of old who would sacrifice their lives for their faith. In our fathers' time their whole life was permeated with religious faith and thought. Their religious fervor was o and inspired literature and art. They were ready to live or die for their faith. This has always

to live or die for their faith. This has always been Israel's strength. But to-day it is a source of weakness. The power of Israel depends upon and stands or falls with its faith in its God. Its loss of its God and its religion means its downfall and abasement.

"We have somewhat degenerated physically, and as a result of our failure to maintain our religious rites our longevity is not as great as formerly. We have a complete church organization, a mute machine ready to be fired by the spark of true saith. At present it is like a skeleton with the fissues taken away and only the dead bones rattling as a memory of the lost faith of a once deeply religious people."

A TUG SUNK IN THE HARLEM.

A sixty-ton tug was sunk in the Harlem River yesterday at the north end of the Third-ave, bridge. The tug is owned by the Balley Towing Company. One of the men who had the job of filling the tanks turned on the water yesterday morning about 4 o'clock. He then fell asleep. He and the only other man aboard were awakened by and the only other man aboard were awakened by
the noise of the water, and they acrambled to the
pier as hastily as they could. They had not much
time to spare, as the tug sank in ten minutes, with
her hold full of water.

Word was sent to the Chapman Wrecking Company, and a wrecking tug was sent to the sunken
vessel. The wrecker had the tug raised by 2:30
p. m., and the work of pumping the water out of
her was begun. She will be ready for work to-day.